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mated population, about 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 2. Prevailing diseases, malarial. General sanitary condition of the port and surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: April 24, steamship *Condor*, number of crew, 16; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. April 26, schooner *Peerless*, number of crew, 7; number of passengers from this port, none; number of passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected none.

Respectfully,

W. B. ROBERTSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Smallpox in Naples—Plague and cholera in Egypt.

NAPLES, ITALY, April 14, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended April 12, 1902, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

April 9, the steamship *California*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,096 steerage passengers and 90 pieces of large baggage; 1,600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

April 9, the steamship *Archimede*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 821 steerage passengers and 31 pieces of large baggage; 1,300 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

April 10, the steamship *Vancouver*, of the Dominion Line, bound with passengers and cargo for Boston. There were inspected and passed 1,210 steerage passengers and 270 pieces of large baggage; 1,700 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

April 10, the steamship *Hohenzollern*, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 505 steerage passengers and 50 pieces of large baggage; 950 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

April 11, the steamship *Attività*, of the Zino Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 812 steerage passengers and 63 pieces of large baggage; 1,068 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

April 12, the steamship *Citta di Torino*, of the Veloce line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,471 steerage passengers and 90 pieces of large baggage; 1,600 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Smallpox at Naples.

During the week ended April 12, 1902, there were officially reported at Naples 10 cases of smallpox, with no deaths.

Smallpox in Italy.

In the district of Bovino, province of Foggia, there is an extensive epidemic of smallpox prevailing.

Bubonic plague in Egypt.

On April 7 it was a year since the first case of bubonic plague was reported in Egypt. During the year 382 cases have appeared. Of these 228 ended in death, and 17 were still under treatment at end of the first year of the epidemic. Of the deaths, 206 occurred in the Delta, the remainder in upper Egypt. Cairo has remained free from plague.

Asiatic cholera in Egypt.

Reports from Alexandria state that there have been 5 deaths from Asiatic cholera among the pilgrims from the Hedjaz under treatment at the lazaretto.

At Ettor, 19 cases with 14 deaths are reported.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *April 27, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended April 26, 1902:

From all causes there were reported 45 deaths. Nine cases and 6 deaths were reported from yellow fever and 4 cases and 1 death from smallpox. Eleven vessels and 218 passengers were inspected.

I was informed by the consul, who received a communication through the Treasury and State Departments, that 3 members of the yellow-fever institute would come to this port for the investigation of yellow fever. I have been assured by the physicians here that every possible facility would be given the commission to conduct any line of experiments that they might desire. The local officials have assured the consul of their hearty cooperation in furthering any experiments or studies. Since the consul's letter nothing further has been heard of the commission.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Inspection service at St. John.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, *April 29, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended April 26, 1902, the following vessels and their crews were inspected by me at this port: Steamers, 4; schooners, 9; seamen, 267.

Respectfully,

T. DYSON WALKER,

United States Medical Inspector.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.